



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR
WISEMAN'S
Orchestra
12.45, 4.30 AND 7.30

No. 18,978. 號六十七百八千一萬一第 日七十月十年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1918. 三拜禮 號十二月一十年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 25 lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1463

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A NEW SHIPMENT

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EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES

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SPORTING CAR-

TRIDGES, principally loaded

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HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND

AMMUNITION STORE,

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PIAK TRAMWAY COMPANY

LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.
On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
CANTON (at Sha Tin)	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.10	dep. 1.10	dep. 1.10	dep. 1.10
SHANGHAI	arr. 8.45	arr. 9.45	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.25	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.15
TAIPO	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.50	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 2.20	dep. 2.20	dep. 2.20
YUEN YAT	dep. 9.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.40	dep. 2.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 2.30
YUEN YAT	dep. 9.10	dep. 10.10	dep. 12.50	dep. 12.50	dep. 2.40	dep. 2.40	dep. 2.40
YUEN YAT	dep. 9.20	dep. 10.20	dep. 1.00	dep. 1.00	dep. 2.50	dep. 2.50	dep. 2.50
YUEN YAT	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 1.10	dep. 1.10	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.00
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YUEN YAT	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.50	dep. 1.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 3.20	dep. 3.20	dep. 3.20
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YUEN YAT	dep. 10.20	dep. 11.20	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 3.50	dep. 3.50	dep. 3.50
YUEN YAT	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 2.10	dep. 2.10	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.00
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YUEN YAT	dep. 4.50	dep. 5.50	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.20
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YUEN YAT	dep. 12.10	dep. 1.10	dep. 3.50	dep. 3.50	dep. 5.40	dep. 5.40	dep. 5.40
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YUEN YAT	dep. 1.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 4.40	dep. 4.40	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30
YUEN YAT	dep. 1.10	dep. 2.10	dep. 4.50	dep. 4.50	dep. 6.40	dep. 6.40	dep. 6.40
YUEN YAT	dep. 1.20	dep. 2.20	dep. 5.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep

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Victor Records now offer a course in vocal training by Oscar Saenger, America's greatest and most successful vocal teacher. The course is complete in twenty lessons on ten double-faced Victor Records—and is a practical, efficient system for teaching people how to sing.

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(Presented by Mr. P. A. Rosario)

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL

ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH,

AT 9 P.M.

in aid of the "HEATHER DAY" Fund.

Come and see the Fun	Entirely New Musical Programme presented	"My Lord In Livery" Again	Scott Soaps Dances Reels Gags.
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Prices of Admission:
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S

Stands for Scotland, the land
of the Heather.

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE"

INTERESTING LECTURE AT THE CITY HALL

An interesting lecture on "Christian Science" was delivered, yesterday morning, at the Theatre Royal by Mr. Bliss Knapp, a member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. C. W. Aucutt, who presided, made a brief reference to recent stirring events, which, he said, had a bearing on the subject of the lecture.

Mr. Knapp, before commencing his lecture, spoke of the war activities of Christian Science in America, where over a million and a half dollars had been collected for their Camp Welfare Work, in America and in France. The United States Government had twice afforded them monetary relief, and had recognised the great efforts of Christian Science among men at the Front and in the Training Camps by appointing chaplains of their denomination to both the Army and the Navy. Mr. Knapp, continuing, said:—An epidemic seldom attacks more than twenty per cent. of a population. When confronted by such an epidemic, it is customary for physicians to study the cause of the calamity from a physical viewpoint, carefully analyzing the while the former physical condition of every afflicted individual. It does not occur to them to question what made the eighty per cent. immune. The physician painstakingly diagnoses the disease, because he is governed by the belief that health is a condition of the flesh. He supposes it to be a personal possession, humanly acquired, and the body to be a kind of storage, generating the vital current. The Christian Scientist, in such a case, studies just as thoroughly the origin of health, for it is evident to him that health and not disease is the object of his search. He knows that Jesus presented the only perfect system of healing known to men, and he taught his disciples how to restore health by starting with the proposition that God is the creator of it.

HEALTH A DIVINE RIGHT

When the framers of the American Constitution admitted that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are creations of God, and not of man, they were wonderfully simplified. They recognized the fact that they were not required to create any rights but simply to interpret those that were already created. The success of that instrument, the Constitution of the United States of America, depended upon the correctness of their interpretation of that which was fundamentally right. The result has been a model of democratic government.

When men are willing to concede that health, as well as life or liberty, is a divine right, divinely bestowed upon man by his creator, they will cease to believe in, or fear, the so-called laws of health which originate in mortal opinion, and will become interpreters of that inherent right. They will cease to be autocrats in the government of their own bodies, and their health will increase in proportion to their understanding that in God we all "live, and move, and have our being."

TRUTH HEALING SCIENTIFIC

That which is unchanging, and which also operates through law, is Truth. So we find Moses declaring, "Thou art a God of truth." Inquiries are made: "When therefore Jesus declared, 'I shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free,' he explained the operation of a Christian Science treatment. To know the Truth is to understand the unchanging nature of God as a power of health and purity operating through law. Whatever one really understands, he can express. When one understands that two and two make four, he can express that fact. Then to understand the healing and purifying nature of God, enables one to express that nature. Such is the power of freedom in mind and body. This explanation of Christian healing, will, I think, leave no impression that we ignore difficulties, although some aver that a Christian Scientist endeavours to heal by trying to imagine that the condition is not there. It is evident that this is a misconception; for imagination is a state of ignorance; and ignorance never healed anything and it never can.

Disease is unquestionably evil and, therefore, it cannot be the truth of being. Inasmuch as Christian Science is a Science, its method of dealing with error is precisely as it is done in mathematics. If a mathematician is confronted with the statement that two and two make five, he does not study that mistake; for a mistake could not be understood. Only that which is true can be understood. That is why David in the psalm asks the question, "Who can understand his errors?" No one can; not one. Consequently an intelligent individual will never try to do it. He will study more thoroughly the rule of truth that governs the problem, and act in obedience thereto. Then the error disappears just as ignorance disappears before intelligence. And where has it gone? Into its native unreality. The only reality the error ever has is in the individual's ignorance of the truth. It ceases to exist to his intelligent understanding. Consequently an error is real or unreal only to the degree of the individual's ignorance or intelligence concerning the truth. It is the Truth that makes free.

CONTEMPLATING TRUTH A CORRECTIVE

Christian healing has nothing in common with the will of the flesh. On the other hand, it is in complete agreement with the will of God. For that reason it can never be divorced from Christian theology. To meditate on the nature of God, in the full expectation of gaining a better understanding of Him, is generally considered a distinct mark of devotion. To meditate thus in full sincerity must feed and satisfy one with His health and holiness.

One may behold a beautiful field of flowers. As he stops to contemplate their rare beauty, his thoughts are fed and satisfied. He has taken nothing from them, but he has gained much that is enduring. Thus thousands of people, devout in their thought of God, have turned to Him to meditate on the beauty of His goodness, on the strength of His meekness, and on the nourishing thought of His purity and health, and they have been healed of dire afflictions. Those satisfying thoughts have corrected the privocities of the flesh, and the truth has made them free.

FOOTSTEPS TO MRS. EDDY'S DISCOVERY

Mrs. Eddy was long a member of the Congregational church, and the devotionist culture she received there and at home fitted her to understand and commune the Principle or divine healing. When a child she was taken with a fever. Her mother talked to her of God and assured her that God would surely answer her prayers, if she would only turn to Him. As the little girl prayed fervently, the fever left her and her mother rejoiced over the speedy recovery. Later while she was attending a neighbouring school a man, escaped from an insane asylum, approached the children at play, holding a club threateningly in his hand. Mary Eddy walked up to him fearlessly and naturally, imbued with a religious sense of God's presence and power. The man became subdued and gentle, and departed at her request. The following Sunday he appeared at her side during the morning service in the church. There he permitted himself to be taken in charge by an officer and led away. Some years later when grown to womanhood, she healed a child of severe eye trouble by her fervent prayers to God.

The direct cause which led to the discovery of Christian Science was Mrs. Eddy's own healing in 1863. She had received a very serious injury by falling on the ice. The physician who attended her at the time believed that her injury would prove fatal. When she knew that nothing material could save her, Mrs. Eddy turned to her Bible for consolation. Reading its sacred truths with singleness of purpose and the faith that spiritual understanding could save her, she witnessed the immediate operation of the truth. Her healing was complete. She arose, dressed herself and started the family by her sudden appearance. Nothing but the power of God could produce such a sudden transformation, and with joy and gratitude Mrs. Eddy gave all the glory to Him.

SCRIPTURAL INTERPRETATION

It is by no means an uncommon occurrence for devout people to be healed by their study of the Bible. But Mrs. Eddy could not be satisfied with the physical healing alone. She must know the Science or Principle of that healing. Indeed she believed she had a right to that knowledge, inasmuch as Jesus had promised another Comforter, which he defined as "the Spirit of truth." If "the Spirit of truth" was not to be understood and obeyed then one might, perhaps unwittingly, obey error. But the truth had made her free and it was her right to know the explanation of that experience. Scriptural study took on a new meaning in her search for an explanation of Christian healing. Step by step spiritual law was interpreted in a new light. Her conclusions were systematically recorded and fairly tested in the healing of disease and sin. That elucidation of the scriptures formed the basis of her more complete work known as "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," first published in 1875—nine years after her discovery.

Ever since the publication of Science and Health, disease and sin have been healed through the study of it. As one ponders the explanation of scriptural texts with which it is filled, mind and body are refreshed and painful misconceptions are corrected. It has in other words brought return of primitive Christian healing. In recognition of her distinguished service as interpreter of the Bible, the French Government has honored Mrs. Eddy by making her an officer of the French Academy.

For nearly twenty-five years I enjoyed a personal acquaintance with Mrs. Eddy. Twice she was a guest in our home, and I have been honored with invitations to her home. I have been familiar with her home life and with the members of her household; have had considerable correspondence with her; so that I have an actual knowledge of the purity and consecration of her life. But the testimony of men is barren as compared with the record of her achievements. That she has written a book, the mere reading of which will heal morally and physically, proves more accurately than can any other thing the nature of her true character.

Only an exact science can solve every problem. Experimental knowledge would necessarily omit some problems because of the limitations of human thought. But Christian Science has been tested with every human problem and found sufficient for them all, because it interprets the fundamental rights of man to life, health, and the pursuit of happiness. Mrs. Eddy did not create these rights. She simply interpreted that which is already created. The success of Christian Science has been entirely dependent upon the correctness of the interpretation.

THE GERMAN PLOTS IN INDIA

UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE CONSUL-GENERAL IN SHANGHAI

BANGKOK AND BATAVIA CENTRES OF CONSPIRACY

The report of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to investigate the nature and extent of criminal conspiracies connected with the revolutionary movement in India has now been made public. From this it appears that certain German schemes which relied upon co-operation with the "Ghadr" party of San Francisco and the Bengali revolutionaries, centred in Bangkok and Batavia. The Bangkok scheme depended chiefly on returned Sikhs of the "Ghadr" party, the Batavian scheme upon the Bengali revolutionaries. Both the schemes were under the general direction of the Consul-General for Germany in Shanghai acting under orders from the German Embassy at Washington.

Summarising their conclusions regarding the conspiracies, the Committee state:

"In Bombay they have been purely Brahmin and mostly Chitpavan. In Bengal, the conspirators have been young men belonging to the educated middle classes. Their propaganda has been elaborate, persistent, and ingenious. In their own province it has produced a long series of murders and robberies. In Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Madras, it took no root, but occasionally led to crime or disorder. In the Punjab the return of emigrants from America, bent on revolution and bloodshed, produced numerous outrages and the 'Ghadr' conspiracy of 1915. In Burma, too, the 'Ghadr' movement was active, but was arrested. Finally came a Mohammedan conspiracy confined to a small clique of fanatics and designed to overthrow British rule with foreign aid. All these plots have been directed towards one and the same objective, the overthrow by force of British rule in India. Sometimes they have been isolated, sometimes they have been inter-connected; sometimes they have been encouraged and supported by German influence. All have been successfully encountered, with the support of Indian loyalty. But it is not surprising that, in dealing with conspiracies so elusive and carefully contrived, Government has been compelled to resort to extraordinary legislation."

The Germans appear to have employed the members of the Indian party at first chiefly in the production of anti-British literature, which was as far as possible disseminated in all regions where it might be expected to do injury to Great Britain. At a later stage they were engaged in other duties. Barkatulla was detailed to direct a campaign to win Indian prisoners-of-war captured by the Germans from the British ranks from their allegiance. Elliot was at one time trusted with a Berlin Foreign Office code, which he made over in Amsterdam in 1915 to an agent, who was leaving for Bangkok via America to start a printing plant and publish war news to be smuggled over the Siam-Burmese frontier. Heramba Lal Gupta was for a time Indian agent of Germany in America and arranged with Boehm that he should go to Siam and train men for an attack on Burma. Gupta was succeeded as German agent in America by Chakrabarti under the following letter of the Berlin Foreign Office: "Berlin, Feb. 4th, 1916."

The German Embassy, Washington. In future all Indian affairs are to be exclusively handled by the committee to be formed by Dr. Chakravarty, Birendra Sarkar and Heramba Lal Gupta, which latter person has meantime been expelled from Japan, and who thus cease to be independent representatives of the Indian Independence Committee existing here. (Signed) Zimmermann."

ARMS FROM AMERICA

The German General Staff had definite schemes aimed directly against India. The scheme, which depended on Moslem disaffection, was directed against the North-Western Frontier, but the other schemes, which relied upon co-operation with the "Ghadr" party of San Francisco and the Bengali revolutionaries, centred in Bangkok and Batavia. The Bangkok scheme depended chiefly on returned Sikhs of the "Ghadr" party, the Batavian scheme upon the Bengali revolutionaries. Both the schemes were under the general direction of the Consul-General for Germany in Shanghai acting under orders from the German Embassy at Washington.

Early in 1915, certain of the Bengal revolutionaries met and decided to organise and put the whole scheme of raising a rebellion in India with the help of Germans upon a proper footing, establishing co-operation between revolutionaries in Siam and other places with the Bengal, and getting into touch with the Germans, and that funds should be raised by donations. It was arranged to import arms from California, and in April, 1915, the steamship *Maverick* left San Pedro with a cargo said to consist of 30,000 rifles, with 400 rounds of ammunition each, and two lakhs of rupees (£13,333). Arrangements were made for the reception of the *Maverick's* cargo, and the revolutionaries' plans included the overpowering of the troops in Bengal, the holding up of the three main railways into that province by blowing up the bridges, the seizure of all arms and arsenals around Calcutta, and the sacking of that city. German officers arriving in the *Maverick* were to remain in Eastern Bengal and raise and train armies. Meantime, news was received that the German Consul in Siam was sending by boat a consignment of 5,000 rifles and ammunition and a lakh of rupees (£26,666).

Timely discovery by the authorities frustrated these projects, and several of the revolutionaries were laid by the heels. The adventures of the *Maverick* and of the *Henry B.*, another vessel

which set out for India in pursuance of the German-Indian plot are told at length in the report. Neither vessel reached its destination. When the *Maverick* scheme failed the German Consul-General at Shanghai arranged to send two other ships with arms to the Bay of Bengal. The first was to carry 30,000 rifles, 8,000,000 cartridges, 2,000 pistols, and hand grenades and explosives, and two lakhs of rupees; the other 1,000 rifles, 1,000,000 cartridges and grenades and explosives. This plan also came to grief. "Our examination of the German schemes," remark the Committee, "suggests that the revolutionaries concerned were far too sanguine, and that the Germans with whom they got in touch were very ignorant of the movement of which they attempted to take advantage."

It is noted that very few Mohammedans were in any degree concerned in any of the conspiracies, and that the only recent movement towards the forcible subversion of British rule which can be termed Mohammedan was isolated, weakly supported, and mainly due to the remarkable circumstances of the present time. This was the "Silk Letters" plot—discovered in August, 1916—in which German agents were also concerned.

It was a project hatched in India against British rule, which was to be destroyed by means of an attack on the frontier, supplemented by a rising in India. For the purpose of executing this plan a certain Maulvi Obaidulla crossed the frontier early in August, 1915, with three companies. At Kabul he met the members of a Turco-German mission, whom he fraternised, and after some time he was joined by his Deoband friend, Maulvi Muhammad Mian Ansari. This man had accompanied Maulana Hahmud Hassan to Arabia, and returned in 1916 with a declaration of jihad received by the Maulana from the hand of Khalil Pasha, then Turkish Military Governor of the Hedjaz. Muhammad Mian distributed copies of this document, known as the "Ghalibnama," both in India and among the frontier tribes.

Obaidulla and his fellow-conspirators had devised a scheme for the provisional government of India after the overthrow of British power. A certain Mahabudra Pratap was to be President. This was a Hindu of good family and eccentric character, who, at the end of 1914, was granted a passport to travel in Italy, Switzerland, and France. He had gone straight to Geneva, had there met the notorious Hardaval, and had been by Hardaval introduced to the German Consul. He had then proceeded to Berlin, and had thence been despatched on a special mission, having apparently impressed the Germans with an exaggerated idea of his importance. Obaidulla himself was to be Minister of India, and Barkatulla, a friend of Krishnavarma and a member of the American "Ghadr" party, who had also travelled to Kabul with Berlin, was to be Prime Minister.

The Germans of the mission, failing to achieve their object, left Afghanistan early in 1916; but the Indians remained, and the "Provisional Government" despatched letters to both the Governor of Russian Turkestan and the then Tzar of Russia inviting Russia to throw over her alliance with Great Britain and assist in the overthrow of British rule in India. These were signed by Mahabudra Pratap, and subsequently fell into British hands. The latter letter, the Tzar was on a gold plate. The "Provisional Government" also proposed to form an alliance with the Turkish Government, and in order to accomplish this object Obaidulla addressed a letter to his old friend Maulana Mahmud Hassan. This and other letters which came into British hands are neatly and clearly written on yellow silk.

Among other topics the letters dealt with the projected formation of an "Army of God," which was to draw recruits from India and to bring about an alliance among Islamic rulers. Its headquarters were to be at Medina, and Hamud Hassan himself was to be general-in-chief. Secondary headquarters under local generals were to be established at Constantinople, Teheran, and Kabul. The general at Kabul would be Obaidulla himself. There were to be three patrons, twelve field-marshal, and many other high military officers. Of the Lahore students one was to be a major-general, one a colonel, and six lieutenant-colonels. In December, 1916, Maulana Mahmud Hassan and four of his companions fell into British hands. They are now prisoners-of-war. Ghalib Pasha, the signor of the "Ghalibnama," is also a prisoner.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MOGDAN.

1. Reference Orders for Infantry Battalion No. 6, dated 11th Oct. 1918, the Annual Camp of Exercise is modified as follows:—
There will be no sleeping in Camp. The Camp will take the form of days of exercise as follows:—

November 24th:—
"A" Company and Signalling Section.
Individual Field Firing and Quarterly Judging Distance.

December 8th:—
"B" Company.
Individual Field Firing and Quarterly Judging Distance.

December 15th:—
Machinegun Co. and Mounted Section.
Individual Field Firing and Quarterly Judging Distance.

Special trains will be arranged for to take out the above units. Any man unable to attend with his own unit will attend on either of the other dates convenient to himself. Field Days will be held in January and February on dates to be notified hereafter. Food must be taken in haversacks and waterbottles will be filled.

All exemptions are cancelled.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.
Hongkong, 18th Nov. 1918.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN POLICE-MAN MURDERED.

SHOT DEAD BY AN INDIAN CONSTABLE.

MURDERER HOLDS POLICE AT BAY FOR FIVE HOURS.

While Hongkong was wrapped in peaceful slumber in the early hours of yesterday morning, a grim tragedy occurred in the Naval Depot at Kowloon. Sergeant Harry Linfield, of the Naval Yard Police, being shot dead by Indian constable No. 123, Sardallah Khan.

The reason for this dastardly deed is not known, for the one who could have enlightened the Police died a few minutes after being shot through the abdomen, without being able to utter a word to the friends who ran to his assistance.

It appears that the murderer was on duty between 6 p.m. and midnight at the main gate of the Naval Depot, while Sergt. Linfield was generally patrolling the depot. Suddenly, in the stillness of the night, a shot rang out, followed by a cry of pain, and when the other European sergeants, who were sleeping in their quarters, rushed out to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, they noticed Sergeant Linfield staggering towards them. Before they could reach him he dropped dead, just fifty yards from the quarters. The murdered man was immediately examined, and found to be beyond medical aid. He had a gun-shot wound, penetrating the abdomen from left to right, and it was bleeding profusely. The body was at once removed to the quarters by some of the deceased's friends, while Commander Myburgh, and the Kowloon Police were summoned by telephone. By this time the murderer had disappeared, but shots were being fired from different directions. Commander Myburgh, sizing up the situation at a glance, immediately posted a cordon of men, composed of police and sailors, round the Naval Depot, so as to cut off the means of escape of the murderer.

A systematic search was then commenced, though the searchers had to proceed warily, as bullets were whizzing past them from all directions.

After half-an-hour's search the murderer was found on the roof of the coal sheds, armed with a service rifle. He was immediately recognised as an Indian constable, and then it became known that he had 50 rounds of ammunition with him, which he had taken from the office. The work of his pursuers was perilous in the extreme, for a bright moonlight was playing on them and they were thus an easy mark for the murderer. Undaunted, however, they gradually surrounded the shed amidst a hurricane of shots. When the police attempted to shoot the murderer he dodged and lay prone on the roof. For five long, anxious hours the battle between justice and crime continued. At last the murderer, realising that all avenues of retreat had been cut off, descended by the ladder and gave himself up. He handed over his rifle and 29 rounds of ammunition, and was then marched to the Police Station, where he was locked up.

When the Police Court sat yesterday morning, the murderer was produced before Mr. J. R. Wood and pleaded guilty. He expressed a wish to make a statement, but the Magistrate refused to hear it, remarking: "You can make a statement later on."

Inspector Gordon stated that there was no information at present available as to the actual cause for the dastardly deed. He asked for a week's remand so as to be able to make inquiries.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till next Tuesday.

Great regret and indignation is felt in the Colony at the outrage. The late Sergeant Linfield, who was 35 years of age, was very popular.

THE FUNERAL.

There was a large and representative gathering at the funeral. The procession was formed at the Naval mortuary, where the body had been lying during the day, and passed the Monument at Happy Valley at 4.45 p.m. The firing party, composed of men of H.M.S. Tamar, marched in front, followed by the R.M.L.I. Band, playing Chopin's "March Funbre." Then came a gun-carriage, drawn by a score of loyal men, bearing the coffin, covered with the Union Jack, on which rested the deceased's helmet. The Naval Dockyard (Continued at foot of next column.)

ALLEGED FRAUD.

UTTERING FORGED CHEQUES.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged on two counts (1) with uttering a cheque for \$30; (2) with endorsing a cheque for \$40, and uttering the same with intent to defraud.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that on April 27th, 1917, Mr. Bond lost two cheques and asked the International Bank to stop payment of them. On Monday afternoon defendant presented the cheques, and the shroff asked defendant to endorse them. Defendant signed his own name and was then arrested by the shroff, who handed him over to the Police.

Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, and Mr. Wood stated that, as the offence did not come within his jurisdiction, he would remand the case till Thursday, when he would hear the evidence. If the case were proved against defendant he would be sent to the December Criminal Sessions.

STEAMER COLLIDES WITH JUNK.

JUNK AND CARGO SUNK.

THREE MEN DROWNED.

A report has been received by the Police that the two-masted fishing junk No. 567, collided with a steamer in Chinese waters and sank, three men being drowned.

The junk was returning from Ping Hoi to Aberdeen at 4 a.m. on the 18th inst. with a cargo of salt fish, when a black-painted steamer of about 2,000 tons capacity collided with it. The morning was very dark; the master states that he noticed the steamer attempting to avoid the collision. He was unable to identify the steamer, which continued on her way. As the junk was sinking rapidly he fired rockets, and another fishing junk, which was in the vicinity, came to his rescue and saved twenty-five passengers. The helmsman and two *johs* are missing, and he believes them to have been drowned. The loss is estimated at about \$5,750.

Police followed, under the command of Inspector Churcher. A large number of men of H.M.'s Navy, carrying several beautiful wreaths, preceded the officers, and petty officers, who included Commodore Gurner and Commanders Myburgh and Gibson. The Dockyard Defence Corps, under command of Lieut. Anderson, was succeeded by members of the Hongkong Police Force (Indians and Europeans), Revenue Officers, the Indian Dockyard Police, Police Reserve, and the general public. The Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, Captain Superintendent, was in command of the Police and was accompanied by Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., Chief Inspector Kerr, Inspectors Gordon, Macdonald, and Gerrard. The Police Reserve was under the command of Mr. F. C. Jenkin. Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, A.D.O., represented H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, while Sergeant-Major Bond represented the Hongkong Defence Corps.

When the cemetery gates were reached, the coffin was removed from the gun-carriage and borne on the shoulders of eight members of the Dockyard Police to its last resting-place. The Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, Naval Chaplain, conducted the service at the graveside, and at the conclusion three volleys were fired and the "Last Post" was sounded by a Naval bugler.

Wreaths were sent by the following, amongst others:—Commander of Dockyard's Department, Victualling Department, Sergeant's Mess, H.S.B.R.C.A., No. 5 Police Station Mess, Sergeants and Constables of the Police Reserve, Ship's Company H.M.S. Tamar, Ship's Company, Chief and Petty Officers H.M.S. Tamar, Petty Officers' Mess Naval Yard, European Revenue Officers, Detective Staff Central Police Station, Sergeants' Mess Central, Superintendents and Inspectors of the Police Reserve, Naval Stores Department, Foremen, Army Ordnance Department, Cash Office Staff and Compradore, Naval Quarters, Kowloon, members of the Dockyard Recreation Club, Indian Police of the Naval Dockyard, Warrant Officers H.M.S. Tamar, Royal Naval Yard Police Mess, Garrison Sergeants' Mess, Staff of the N.O. Department, "His Comrades," R.N. Yard, Kowloon, Commodore V. G. Gurner and Mrs. Gurner, and Commander Gibson.

THE MITCHELL-ROBERTSON WEDDING.

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Amongst the many wedding presents received by Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell were the following:—

H.E. Mr. Claude Severn, C.M.C., Silver tea-caddy.

Major-General and Miss Ventris, Silver salver.

Commodore and Mrs. Gurner, R.N., Silver fish servers.

Sir William and Lady Rees Davies, Silver photo frame.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Donnelly, Silver chafing dish.

Mr. and Mrs. Keigwin, Silver card case, and hand embroidered linen.

Dr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, Silver tea strainer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, A.O.D., Picture.

Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Blair, Cut-glass dishes.

Mr. C. Thorne, Chinese brocade curtains.

Dr. Fitzroy Williams, R.N., Silver centre piece and sweet dishes.

Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Travelling clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Silver bell.

Lieut.-Col. Mayhew, R.M.L.I., Silver cigarette-box.

Mr. Syme Thompson, Silver electric teakettle.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Dyer, Silver salver.

Commander and Mrs. Beckwith, R.N., Silver tea knives and forks.

Major and Mrs. Macdonald, Silver fruit knives and forks.

Officers 74th Punjab, Silver cake dish.

Officers R.E., Silver bowl.

A.O.D. European and Military Staff, Silver tea kettle.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Lindsay Woods, Cut glass decanter.

Major and Mrs. Hammond, Travelling clock.

Captain Pearce, I.A.S., Cheque.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahan Singh, Silver teaspoons.

Major and Mrs. Milner Jones, A.S.C., Silver and cut-glass claret jug.

Lt.-Col. Passy, R.A., Silver and blackwood tray.

Mrs. Forsyth, Embroidered case.

Captain and Mrs. Brett, 18th Infantry, Tea cloth.

Major and Mrs. Morgan, 18th Infantry, Cut-glass bowl.

Mr. Dunnett, Silver tea caddy.

Dr. and Mrs. Strachan, Silver sweet basket.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Silver vases.

Mr. and Mrs. Aitken, Silver butter dish.

Mr. and Mrs. Bevington, Silver cake dish.

Mr. and Mrs. Athol Anderson, Silver cake dish.

Surgeon-General and Mrs. Dreaper, R.N., Embroidered tea cloth.

Captain and Mrs. G. P. Lammert, Cheque.

Chinese and Indian Staff A.O.D., Set of silver hair and clothes brushes.

Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Morrison, Silver sweet baskets.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. S. Evans, Silver jam dish.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Hurley, Silver tea caddy.

Lieut. Samson, R.G.A., Silver ash tray.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lammert, Silver cake dish.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Silver, sweet dishes.

Mr. Ujagar Singh, Silver hair brush.

Major and Mrs. Black, H.K.D.C., Silver ink stand.

Mr. Cassidy, Silver vases.

Misses Rogers, Silver tray.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. King, Embroidered tea-cloth.

Major Cassel, Silver bread-basket.

Mr. Wodehouse, Silver napkin rings.

Miss Haynes, Silk embroidered centre-piece.

Lt.-Col. Crisp, Silver sauce boat.

Mrs. Litt, Camera.

Lieut. A. B. Sutherland, R.G.A., Silver butter dish.

Mr. and Mrs. and Misses Gordon, Silver menu-holders.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pearce, Silver sweet dishes.

Father and mother of the bride, Russian sable coat, ermine stole and muff, and grey squirrel cape.

NEW SHELL INVENTED BY AN ENGLISH VILLAGE WATCH-MAKER.

A new shell which was extensively used with great success by the French in the recent offensive is said to be of British invention.

Like many another man whose discoveries have startled the world (says the *Star*), the inventor is of obscure station—a small watchmaker in a little Buckinghamshire village, unknown to the outside world, completely indifferent to fame, and content so long as he can earn a moderate living for himself and his wife. It is said that he made the discovery purely by accident.

The shell was elaborated and perfected. Then it was offered to our own authorities. The usual correspondence followed. Delay followed delay, and at length the authorities "turned it down." The watchmaker, convinced of the value of his discovery, and undaunted, offered the shell to the French. It was immediately accepted.

The watchmaker is still to be seen in his shop, apparently oblivious of the fame which must eventually come to him.

"THE ARCADIAN." ENTERTAINMENT AT MT. AUSTIN BARRACKS.

A large and appreciative gathering, which included H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, Major-General Ventris, and Commodore Gurner, assembled at the Regimental Theatre, Mount Austin Barracks, last night, to witness the presentation of "an original and potted version" of the well-known musical comedy, "The Arcadians," written by Sergeant J. Canavan of the Manchester Regiment. Sergeant Canavan's efforts had produced a far more amusing play than ever "The Arcadians" could claim to be.

The special music, rendered by the Manchester Regimental Orchestra, was a feature of last night's entertainment, and went far towards securing the success achieved. The singing was bright and tuneful, and the choruses harmonised with good effect. Sergeant Canavan, who was chiefly instrumental in organising the entertainment, is to be congratulated on the reception accorded to the play.

Of those who took part, mention must first be made of the ladies, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Jeffries, Mrs. Henderson Smith, and Mrs. Hankey. Of the men, Private Burton, first as "Father Time" and then as "Peter Doody," did exceedingly well. Sergeant Canavan, who took the part of "Simplicius," greatly amused the audience with his clever impersonation and witticisms. The singing of Sergeant Jennings ("Astrophel") was much appreciated.

The cast was as follows:—"Sombra," Mrs. Thornton; "Strophon," Mrs. Jeffries; "Chryseia," Mrs. Henderson Smith; "Amarylus," Mrs. Hankey; "Briskard," Sgt. Fletcher; "Philemel," C/Sgt. Williams; "Astrophel," Sgt. Jennings; "Father Time," Pte. Burton; "Eileen," Mrs. Jeffries; "Mrs. Smith," Sgt. Jennings; "Ethel," Mrs. Henderson Smith; "Dolly," Mrs. Hankey; "Chris," C/Sgt. Williams; "Phil," Sgt. Fletcher; "Bobbie," Q.M.S. Allan; "Peter Doody," Pte. Burton; and "Simplicius Augustus Smith," Sgt. Canavan.

MACAO NOTES.

MACAO, November 17th.

On the receipt of the news that the Armistice had been signed by Germany, the Senado ordered that all the houses should be illuminated for three consecutive nights, November 16th, 17th and 18th. Yesterday, at 4 p.m. H.E. the Governor, Senhor Barbosa, was "at home" to all who wished to offer their congratulations on the auspicious event, and there were many callers at Government House.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A mass meeting has been arranged for Monday, at 3 p.m. in the Senate hall. H.E. the Governor will preside. At 4.30 p.m. a solemn *Te Deum* will be sung at the San Domingos Church, and the Rev. Father Nunes will deliver an address.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 16th November is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 46 weeks.
Til Year	\$14,028	\$63,110
Last Year	12,378	63,230
Increase	1,750	14,770

WAR WORDS.

How many of the words and expressions which the war has brought into being will survive? asks "Beauchamber" in the *Express*. Many persons still shudder at "pacifist"—the word, I mean, not the people. In spite of these superior persons, "pacifist" and "pacifism" have, I believe, come to stay. "Pacifist" is etymologically correct, but it contains too many syllables for popular use. "Sufragette," which really means "a little vote," has long since been passed for general service in defiance of the grammarians. The verb "to conscript" comes under a different category. It is a jagged sort of word, and possesses no kind of a claim permanently to supplant "conscribe."

We read of soldiers in France "inhaling" and "out-bussing." Will these words be transferred into the language of peace, and shall we talk of "inhaling" in the Strand instead of "getting into an omnibus"? Quite possibly, when one remembers how "trek" said "comrade" have survived the Boer war. Fashion in words has curious vagaries. Twenty-five years ago there was a vogue among smart people for "cowcumber," "curling," "officer," and "cawfee," just as to-day the same people occasionally affect "diamond" and "hunting" "bunch" for "luncheon," which in the mid-Victorian era was regarded as a hideous vulgarity, is now universally accepted.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

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JAEGER'S PURE WOOL

KHAKI JACKETS

ALL SIZES FROM \$8.50 EACH.

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is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS

Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand, tool or brush. These facings peel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.



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NEW STOCKS OF

"VIYELLA" and LIGHT-WEIGHT WOOL UNDERWEAR.

UNSHRINKABLE

WARMTH WITHOUT WEIGHT,

BEAUTIFUL

SOFT NON-IRRITABLE GARMENTS.

CASHMERE SOCKS.

A large consignment just received in

PLAIN COLOURS, BLACK, WHITE and

FANCY DESIGNS. Price from \$1.00 to \$2.50

SPECIAL VALUE

WEAR GUARANTEED.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

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Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muric acid of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, Des Vaux Road, Wai, HONGKONG

[2775]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

I HAVE RESUMED CHARGE of the Company's Affairs at this port from NOVEMBER 18TH.
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Hongkong, November 19th, 1918. [2639]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 8, Connaught Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st July, 1918, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2.30 to 2.55, on November 19th, 1918, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, November 19th, 1918. [2690]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS
No. 34 of 1918

IN THE MATTER OF THE FOK ON ASSURANCE AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES, 1911 and 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 15th day of November presented to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 23rd day of September, 1918, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 14th day of October, 1918, which Resolution runs as follows:-

(1) That the Memorandum of Association be amended or modified as follows, viz:-
1. To carry on the business of Bankers in all its branches and to do all matters and things incidental thereto, or which may at any time hereafter, or at any place where the Company shall carry on the business, be in connection with the business of banking and dealing in money or securities for money.
2. To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, issue, buy, sell, exchange, remit, and deal with bills of exchange, promissory notes, native bankers' orders, drafts, bills of lading, warrants, bonds, debentures, certificates, and other instruments and securities whether negotiable or not; to grant and issue letters of Credit and circular notes; and to buy, sell and deal in bullion, specie and coin.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard in the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hongkong, before His Honour the Chief Justice of the said Colony at 1.15 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1918, and any person interested in the said Company who wishes to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose, and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors Messrs HASTINGS & HASTINGS of No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria in the said Colony, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 19th day of November, 1918.
HASTINGS & HASTINGS
Solicitors for the Company. [191]

ICE PLANT FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND belt-driven ice-making Plant in first-class condition, complete with Distilling Plant. Capacity 6 Tons of Ice per day with Circulating Water at 6° Fah. Owners buying larger plant. This plant is offered subject to being sold on receipt of acceptance for price and detailed specification refer to "NAMKENG".
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2683]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1918, at 8 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Hung Hom in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for outbuilding.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements	Area	Remarks
1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING in connection with the above will be held in the "MUSIC ROOM" of the CITY HALL at 4.15 P.M. TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), NOVEMBER 20TH.
Business:
To form a Poultry Association and to arrange to hold a Poultry Show at an early date.
N.B.—All interested are invited to attend.
Hongkong, November 18th, 1918. [2677]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

REGRAIDING OF LINE AT DEPRESSORS

It will be necessary to bring into use the TEMPORARY TERMINAL STATIONS on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, and on THAT DATE, the UPPER AND LOWER TERMINAL BARRER ROAD, AND KENNEDY ROAD STATIONS WILL BE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

TOLLS

An allowance of 10% will be made on all tickets (dog tickets and charges for goods excepted) for such time as the Cars are running the shortened distance.

SEASON TICKETS.

These will be charged at usual rates. The allowance of 10% will be made at the expiration of the period for which the ticket was issued.

PUNCH TICKETS.

Special punch tickets at reduced rates will be issued. Old punch tickets may be held over until the Cars are running the full distance or, if returned to the Company's Office, a pro rata refund will be made for the unused portion.

Every effort will be made to complete the work as soon as possible in order to minimize the inconvenience to residents of the Peak and Upper levels.
JOHN L. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, November 18th, 1918. [2665]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchcliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 3,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 8,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—
"AERATED WATER PLANT"
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,
Care of General Post Office,
Box No. 320. [2682]

WANTED.

YOUNG Girl for General Office work. Must be able to operate typewriter and also with some experience in stenographic work.
Applications to be addressed.
P.O. Box No. 40,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2684]

WANTED.

YOUNG CAPABLE NURSE for Child of 4 years—Apply Box 84, c/o "Daily Press" Office. [2684]

TO LET.

From January 1st, 1919.
DESIRABLE 3-ROOM RESIDENCE, No. 4, Broadwood Road.
Apply to—
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & Co.,
Chater Road. [2670]

GROUND TO LET.

AT WHITFIELD ROAD, CAU-WEAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 18,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, etc. From January 1st, 1919.
Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
244, Des Vaux Road Central. [2619]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2490]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. 2000

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoen, Canton.
A HOUSE in Wongneichong Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [26]

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 108, THE PEAK, Six Rooms Grass Tennis Court, immediately possession.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department. [2683]

INTIMATIONS

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80
yielding a net income of 5.65%.
Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

Subscription List will be Opened on OCTOBER 20th, 1918, and Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
5, CHATER ROAD,
M. ROUET-DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [2533]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80.
Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918, payable quarterly.
Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.
Subscription list will be closed on November 20th, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before October 29th, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, (FRENCH BANK)
Princes Building, Chater Road,
where full particulars may be obtained.
A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 19th, 1918. [2597]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

PRICE OF ISSUE FCS. 70.80.
NET INTEREST PRODUCED 5.65%.
RUNNING FROM 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSING NOVEMBER 20th, 1918.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR FRENCH EXCHANGE, ADVANCES GRANTED AGAINST SCRIP.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO THE—

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
R. A. RODGERS,
Manager.
Hongkong, October 28th, 1918. [2596]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.
ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.
MANAGERESS. [2639]

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S STALL.
Will the Ladies who have so generously donated articles to the above Stall at the Fair, kindly send their gifts to the following Conveners on or before November 28th:—

Mrs. Sutherland... West Point
Mrs. Milroy... East Point
Mrs. Shaw... East Point
Mrs. Templeton... Quarry Bay
Messrs. Black and Ormiston... Central
Mrs. C. Forsyth... Kowloon
All perishable goods should be sent direct to the Scottish Women's Stall at the Fair Ground early on the morning of November 29th. [2687]

HEATHER DAY.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED:—Elephants, Lions, Tigers for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc., the latter to be sold. Communicate with—
A. K. TAYLOR,
No. 4, Government Quarters, Park Road. [26]

INTIMATION

SPEY ROYAL SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 Years' old.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TEL. 618.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1918.

CONTRIBUTORY CAUSES OF GERMANY'S COLLAPSE.

ALTHOUGH the collapse of the Quadruplex occurred with such dramatic suddenness that in the Colony we were taken completely by surprise, there are already indications that it was not unexpected in Great Britain. A remarkably accurate forecast of events was given, for example, two months ago by Lieut-General Sir JOHN MAXWELL in a speech which he delivered at the Mansion House, York.

He predicted that Bulgaria and Turkey would only remain allies of Germany so long as there seemed a possibility of Germany winning the war. He went on to say that recent events encouraged the belief that there would shortly be a crack-up of the German nation, and once this began the end would not be far distant. It is probable that the British Government, fully informed by their Secret Service agents of the conditions prevailing in Central Europe, knew that the struggle could not be continued by the enemy much longer, but kept the knowledge to themselves in order that there might not be any slackening of effort—a precaution fully justified by the disposition manifested amongst important sections of the working-classes to strike for increases of wages. This view is supported by the articles which appeared in the Home newspapers during September, describing the declining moral of the enemy's military forces and civilian population. The "Daily Telegraph's" special correspondents both at Milan and Rotterdam wrote of the frequent desertions of men on leave from the German Army. The absentees in Berlin alone were placed conservatively at 20,000, while the total for other large cities was estimated roughly at 70,000. When, owing to the fact that so many failed to return, leave from the Front was practically stopped, the soldiers began to make their way over the frontier into Holland.

Mr. E. V. D. Parr has returned from his vacation.

The general meeting of shareholders of the China Light & Power Co., Ltd., will be held on the 28th inst.

Over 250 cases of influenza (with 8 deaths) occurred on board a steamer from Home during her voyage to this port.

The Pacific Mail steamers *Santa Cruz*, on the San Francisco-Manila-Calcutta service, and *Venezuela*, on the Pacific Service from this Port, have been requisitioned by the United States Government.

The following cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony during the week ended on Saturday last:—Bubonic plague, one (one death); cerebro-spinal fever, two (two deaths); enteric fever, two (two deaths). One case (one death) of enteric fever was reported on Sunday and Monday.

At the thanksgiving service, held at the Sikh Temple on Sunday, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That the local Sikh community beg to tender their best congratulations to H.E. the Governor of Hongkong upon the achievement of a victorious Armistice by the Allied Powers and the crushing of the enemy's militarism, and that thereupon the community heartily rejoice."

INDIAN JUTE MILLS PROFITS.

The enormous profits made by the great Indian jute mills are evidenced by the dividend declarations of Calcutta mills for the past six months. Two of them, Kankaraj and Union, have declared distributions equal to 200 per cent. a year; and four others dividends at the rate of 200 per cent. a year.

GERMAN PLOT ON SHAMOEN FRUSTRATED BY THE BRITISH CONSUL.

We are informed (says the *Chung Yng San Po*) that after the British Consul ordered the Germans in the British concession, Shamoen, to quit, a plot, which was laid in the German Consulate, was discovered on the 16th inst. In the Consulate were found two large bombs, fifteen rifles, three machine-guns, and 400,000 rounds of ammunition. These have been removed to a British gunboat off Shamoen.

It is said that the Germans remaining in the Consulate were the chief clerk to the German Consul, and others, and the plot was hatched soon after the British Consul's order was issued. It is suggested that the intention was to blow up the Consulate. This was prevented by information being given to the British Consul just in time.

The chief clerk and his fellow-conspirators were driven away soon after the plot was discovered. The British Consul is admired for his prompt action.

Another message states that most of the Germans from Shamoen have moved to Fong Chuen, with their moveable property. The total value of that which has been removed is said to exceed \$1,000,000.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

CANTON, November 19th.

WARNING TO THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The American Consul in Shamoen, acting under instructions from the American Minister in Peking, personally handed a warning note to the Canton Military Government yesterday. The note points out that the European war is ended, and the unrest in China should cease. Foreign intervention will be necessary if the North and South cannot arrange to stop all strife.

We are informed that the Military Government has also been warned by the Allied Consuls in Shamoen not to touch the Salt Revenue in the South, if it wishes to avoid foreign interference. The Allied Consuls added that the Allied Ministers in Peking had protested against the use of the Salt Revenue by the Peking Government, but the Military Government must not suppose that they will assist the South to lengthen hostilities. It must be understood that the Salt Revenue had been given as security for certain foreign loans, and could not be touched by either party.

A DANGEROUS DEN RAIDED.

The troops raided a dangerous den in the Kwong-Hau Monastery, near the West Gate, yesterday. More than ten sets of machinery were found and a number of persons were arrested. It is said that the machines can be used for manufacturing arms and for minting coins. The den is regarded a dangerous one.

A ROGUE AND VAGABOND. FIVE MEN AND A LOADED REVOLVER.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese was charged with being a rogue and vagabond.

Sergeant Blackman stated that on Monday night an Indian constable noticed five men standing together at the corner of Pole Street. He questioned them as to their purpose in assembling together. He then commenced to search one of them, and the others ran away. The constable blew his whistle, and Police Reserve Sergeant Samy and some other Reserve constables who live in the neighbourhood took part in the chase. Defendant, however, was the only man arrested, and a revolver and five rounds of ammunition were found lying in the road. As the Police were unable to charge defendant directly with being in unlawful possession of firearms they charged him with being a rogue and vagabond. The intent to commit a felony was proved by Mr. Samy's statement that he noticed defendant and some other men peering through his window a few minutes previously.

Defendant denied being a rogue and vagabond. The reason for his presence in the district, he said, was that he intended paying a visit to his sister-in-law, who was an amah under a *kwai po* (foreign devil).

Mr. Wolfe said he was quite satisfied that defendant had intended, with others, to commit a felony, but had been foiled in the attempt. Defendant deserved an extra month's imprisonment for using the contemptuous term of *kwai po*. He would be sentenced to six months' hard labour. Mr. Wolfe commended Sergeant Samy and the other Police Reservists for their promptness in arresting the defendant.

THE WAR.

ALLIED MARCH TO THE RHINE COMMENCES.

PEACE PRELIMINARIES TO COMMENCE AT END OF NOVEMBER.

PRINCE MAX ON THE ARMISTICE.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ARMISTICE.

THE MARCH TO THE RHINE COMMENCES.

PARIS, November 17th.

A Havas message says:—

On Sunday morning begins the actual move forward of the troops who are to occupy the territories evacuated by the Germans. The Armies of the Entente, with full equipment, will advance beyond the French frontier, taking gradual possession of the whole country extending along the left bank of the Rhine.

The triumphant march is now commencing, and will continue till the Allies are definitely settled on the Rhine, and have organized thirty kilometres beyond the river.

The honor of entering Alsace-Lorraine has been left to the French, who tomorrow will enter Metz and occupy Colmar and Mulhouse.

The handing over of German war material—5,000 guns and 2,500 machine guns—will take place gradually.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

PARIS, November 17th.

A Havas message says:—

President Wilson's sojourn in Europe will be very brief. He will attend only the opening sittings of the Peace Congress.

It is not expected that the real business of settling the Peace preliminaries can be commenced before the end of November. There is an enormous amount of preliminary work to be done before the Entente diplomatists begin the formal discussion.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH ADVANCE TO THE RHINE.

LONDON, November 17th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—Our Second and Fourth Armies, under Generals Plumer and Rawlinson, to-day advanced in accordance with the terms of the Armistice, in conjunction with the Armies of the Alliance.

Our advanced troops reached an approximate line as follows:—Cernant, Prie, Bismes, Pion, La Louviere, Soignies, Embghien and south of Ninove.

MORE GERMAN PREVARICATION.

COPENHAGEN, November 17th.

A telegram from Berlin says that Prince Max has published a pamphlet wherein he states that when he arrived in Berlin he found the Armistice proposal ready. He opposed the proposal but was told that the situation at the Front demanded the offer of an Armistice within 24 hours, supported by the names of a new and unimpeachable Government. A week later, however, the military authorities told him that they had been mistaken in their judgement of the situation on the Front on October 1st.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES ON SUNDAY.

LONDON, November 17th. Thanksgiving services were held in all the Churches to-day. Many Overseas soldiers were present at Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's. Their Majesties attended the service at the Guards' Chapel.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, November 17th. To-day there was a great demonstration in honour of the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine. The Te Deum was sung at the Notre Dame and in all the churches. There was a procession in the afternoon on the Champs Elysees, in which very enthusiastic crowds joined.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMISTICE.

ITALIAN WARSHIPS AT CATTARO.

CATTARO, November 17th. Italian warships have arrived here in order to ensure the execution of the Naval clauses of the armistice with Austria-Hungary.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FIRST STEP TOWARDS DOMESTIC PEACE.

PEKING, November 18th.

The Presidential mandate ordering the cessation of hostilities on all fronts is the first step towards a peaceful solution of China's civil war, especially as it is known that the President received satisfactory replies from three of the Southern Militarists. The Canton Constitutionalists are still obdurate, insisting on the recognition of the old Parliament.

The President prefers to leave the basis of settlement to decision by Party delegates.

JAPANESE ADVISERS FOR CHINESE DELEGATES.

Japanese Advisers are reported in Peking to be counselling the Chinese delegates to the European Peace Conference.

RUMOUR OF SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT DENIED.

The President and Waichaioupi officially declare that Hsu Shu-chien is not empowered to conclude any agreement with Japan.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGUO SAN PO."]

PEACE OVERTURES.

PEKING, November 19th.

Li Shun, the Tschun of Kiangsu, is authorised by the President to negotiate peace with the South.

The Peace Conference will be opened in Nanking.

The American Minister has requested the President to put an end to the internal unrest. The American Government will finance the Peking Government if the South refuses to conclude peace.

The Peking Government has issued an order for one-third of the Northern troops to be transferred from various fronts, the rest to follow, if the South agrees to make peace.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S APPRECIATION.

COLONY'S TRIBUTE TO H.M. FORCES AND THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, Hongkong:—

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE, TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, HONGKONG.

18th November, 1918. "On the happy occasion of the cessation of hostilities I desire to convey to the Community of Hongkong His Majesty's Government's deep appreciation of their loyal and generous assistance throughout, in bringing the common struggle to a successful issue. The Colony has spared no effort, and, besides grateful, thanking our countrymen in the East, especially all those who have joined the fighting forces, I do not forget the loyalty and confidence with which the Chinese members of the Community have consistently supported the Government.—LONG."

The following reply was sent after consultation with the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council and with the leading members of the Chinese community:—

FROM THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, HONGKONG, TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

19th November, 1918. "The Community of Hongkong have received with great pleasure your message of November 16th, conveying the appreciation of His Majesty's Government of the assistance rendered during the war. They are deeply sensible of the great debt of gratitude that they owe to His Majesty's Forces for the immunity from attack which the Colony has enjoyed throughout the struggle, and they desire to record their appreciation of the splendid work performed by the Mercantile Marine. They are determined to spare no effort in future in assisting to maintain the prestige and to advance the prosperity of this important part of His Majesty's overseas possessions. The Chinese Community gratefully appreciate your reference to their loyalty.—SEVEN."

FINANCIAL RESULT OF "OUR DAY."

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—The accounts of "Our Day," 1918, having been closed and the figures published showing a total of £19,350 to the credit of the Red Cross, it remains to acknowledge the services of those who contributed towards this successful result.

The ladies who assisted Mrs. Gurner and Mrs. Ralphs in the organisation of Lady May's Rose Fund were responsible for the collection of no less a sum than £13,796.45; the number of helpers makes it impracticable to acknowledge their services individually, but the Committee desire, by this general acknowledgment in the Press, to mark their warm appreciation of the services rendered. The articles disposed of by the auction were kindly presented by Madame Ivanovich, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Basto, Messrs. Powell, Madame Flint, Madame Lily, "Snuffer," Fox Terrier, Mrs. Ralphs, and Mr. Hancock, and these, with the *Vindictive* photograph, realised the handsome total of \$5,660.

The report of the Gymkhana Club, covering the afternoon, has already been published in full.

At the evening fete, the whole of the firework display was given by the Japanese community, who for this purpose had the set-pieces specially designed in Japan and brought down under the supervision of an expert. The Chinese community, in addition to their subscription of \$7,435.88 from the theatre (elsewhere acknowledged in detail), provided the juggler; and Messrs. Pathé Freres the Cinematograph entertainment; while the Portuguese community undertook the whole organisation of their extremely successful stall, which, beyond the collection of the prizes (all, including the motor-car, presented free), entailed a vast amount of detailed work for a long period in advance. The band of the Portuguese Philharmonic Society, under Band Director A. J. M. Rodrigues, joined their community in giving their services throughout the evening; and the Committee desire especially to convey to the Consul-General for Portugal and his compatriots their appreciation of these efforts and their congratulations on the successful result.

The Hongkong Electric Co.—to whom Mr. Van Andel, of the Holland China Trading Co., was good enough to supply a number of lamps—carried out the whole of the lighting arrangements, and supplied all the current free of charge; every detail of design and supervision being dealt with by Mr. Peley.

The Hongkong Hotel and M. Y. San Co. provided all refreshments and returned their gross takings to the Fund. Sing Fuk Ki provided decorative lanterns, and Nanyang Bros., cigarettes, all sold for the benefit of the Fund. Assistance was, indeed, received from very many sources, and the readiness with which it was invariably given went far to lighten the work of the Committee.

A number of acknowledgments have already been made in the letters of the Gymkhana Club and the Chinese Community, but, in addition to those therein mentioned, thanks are due to Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., Anderson Music Co., and the Robinson Piano Co. for their gratuitous assistance in the sale of tickets; to the Police and the Police Reserve for their services throughout the day; and to the members of the Volunteer Fire Brigade who were on duty both afternoon and evening—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. R. HALLIFAX
(Hon. Secretary, "Our Day," 1918).
Hongkong, 18th November, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Gymkhana:—
On 24th and 26th October \$22,881.30
Tickets sold in advance 800.00
Side-shows 4,179.87
Sale of refreshments by King Edward Hotel 250.40
Lady May's Rose Fund—
Already acknowledged in Press \$10,125.03
Sale of roses on "Our Day" 13,796.45
Auction of special roses 5,660.00
Proceeds of Chinese Theatrical Performances per Hon. Mr. Ho Fook \$27,435.88
Proceeds of Chinese Theatrical Performances at Po King Theatre 285.42
27,721.30

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BIG FIRE IN THE CITY.

TWO MEN JUMP THROUGH A WINDOW.

ONE MAN SUCCEDES TO INJURIES.

As a result of a large fire, yesterday morning, which completely burnt down a three-storied house, No. 181, Queen's Road Central, one man was killed by jumping through a window and another seriously injured.

It appears that at about 2.45 a.m. smoke was seen to issue from the ground-floor of the house, which was used as a medicine shop by Sui Yau Pui. An alarm was immediately raised, and the Fire Brigade speedily arrived on the scene. The inmates of the building, numbering about fifteen, were awakened by the noise, and, with the exception of two on the second floor, managed to escape. The other two men were evidently sleeping heavily, and it was not till the fire had taken a firm hold of the building that they awakened to the fact that their lives were in danger. They then attempted to escape by way of the staircase, but, finding their retreat cut-off, they became desperate. They broke a window on the second floor, facing the road, and, without any hesitation, jumped through it on to the ground, a distance of 30 to 40 feet. Both men were severely injured, and, willing hands, after rendering all assistance in their power, conveyed them to the Government Civil Hospital. One of the men died a few hours after admission, while the condition of the other is reported to be critical.

All this while the firemen, both volunteer and regular, worked hard to extinguish the flames. Several hoses were directed on the building from different directions, but the flames spread to the upper floors. Finding that they were unable to save the burning building, the firemen turned their attention to the adjacent premises and prevented them from becoming involved.

By 4.30 a.m., after nearly two hours' battling between fire and water, the building was completely gutted only the bare charred walls remaining. The second floor was used as an Imports and Exports office, and it is feared that the damage has been considerable. The origin of the outbreak is not known. Although no official estimate of the damage has been made yet, it is expected to be about \$50,000. The first and ground floors were covered by insurance.

Entertainment at Public Gardens:—
Sale of tickets and seats \$9,256.00
Sale of refreshments by Hongkong Hotel 581.04
Sale of refreshments by M. Y. San 156.61
Sale of lanterns by Seng Kook Kie 27.37
Sale of cigarettes, etc., by Nanyang Bros. 128.80
Portuguese Stall at Public Gardens:—
81 Raffle \$2,100.00
20-cents Raffle 3,799.20
Raffles for Motor-car 6,874.87
Sundries 58.75
10,830.02

Proceeds of Entertainment given by the "Stunts" at Victoria Theatre 1,050.00
"The Barton Mystery" at Theatre Royal 2616.35
Sale of seats 548.70
Sale of programmes 3,165.09

Sundry Receipts:—
Entrance fees and collections at Civil Kiosk Services 163.30
Raffle for leather suit case, per Miss Betty Eustace 100.00
Raffle for lace camisole, per Mrs. Frost 102.00
Sale of Red Cross balloons 9.00
Donation from members of Amoy Club 70.70
Sale of "Our Day" programmes 683.80
Advertisements in "Our Day" programmes 1,940.00
Sundries 81.90
Bank interest 107.59
3,197.85

Gross receipts \$114,491.73
Expenditure 3,281.25
Net proceeds \$111,210.48

Paid by War Charities to make round amount 242.87
\$111,453.35

Remitted to the Joint Finance Committee British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem:—
£17,500 @ 3/6d \$100,000.00
£1,830 @ 3/23d 11,334.19
£20 @ 3/15/16d 120.13
219,350 \$111,453.35

H. C. SANDFORD
(Hon. Treasurer, Hongkong "Our Day" Fund, 1918).

COMING OF THE AIR AGE.

RELIABILITY AND SAFETY NECESSARY.

[BY CLAUDE GRAHAM WHITE.]

I have written of the need for organizing an airway; and it is now for the industry, with the assistance of the Air Ministry, to arrange beforehand everything that can be arranged to have everything ready, when peace comes, that can possibly be made ready—granting always the pre-occupying of war.

No air service must be permitted, after the war, which is not organized in every possible way for ensuring safety and reliability. A service which is not so organized, which is operated in a haphazard way, which is the whole of this great movement into disrepute. It may be the cause of accidents and also of delays; and the general public, critical naturally at the outset, will make up its mind that aerial transport is not only dangerous but unreliable, and will withdraw its patronage from aerial routes.

At the commencement, more especially than at any other time, we shall not be able to survive a single precaution that may tend towards safety and dependability. It will, indeed, be in the details of their organization that the first air services will find either success or failure. Any unsound scheme; any company-promoting route which is full of eloquent promises but of bad performances; any prospectus which is put before the public by those having nothing but money in their minds and who do not care a jot if they bring aeronautics into disrepute—it is against these that the industry and the authorities must set their faces sternly.

We have now a Society of British Aircraft Constructors, which is representative of the industry; and this Society, in conjunction with the Air Ministry, and possibly with the Board of Trade, should be able before peace comes, to lay down a standard, and to see that the precautions which are essential for complete safety and weather and preventing avoidable delays. Then, when proposals are put forward, they may be compared with this standard; and, if they fail in any respect, their promoters can be given the chance either of improving them or of dropping them altogether.

What we must have, as I have said, prepared in advance, is a complete land organization for certain chosen air routes; and here lies an immediate task for our Air Ministry, in collaboration with the French. Let us organize fully, and in the very best possible way, an airway between London and Paris, and let this organization be ready for service directly the war ends. Then, when we invite the public to watch what we are starting under favourable auspices. To put in operation some hastily prepared service, and to have accidents and delays due purely to lack of organization, would be lamentable. It would discredit commercial flying in the eyes of the world and would indeed do untold harm.

What is particularly necessary, as between us and our Allies, is an international agreement as to emergency alighting grounds. It should be possible, and would be most desirable, to have a firm agreement as to the placing of such grounds at fixed intervals along all the main international routes. The point will arise specifically in regard to the London-Paris service. The French authorities intend, it is understood, to run their own air-mail service, with Government pilots and machines. Our authorities, however, following the precedent of their ship, train, and motor services, contracts, will most likely put out the carriage of air-mail, to private tender; and this raises the question, on the British section of a London-Paris route, as to who is to establish and maintain a chain of landing grounds? Will it be the Government transport company or will it be the Government?

The suggestion has been made, and has received support, that the Government should provide and maintain these alighting grounds; the argument being that, as commercial and pleasure flying develops—they will soon become of public convenience, as is the case with roads. Apart, certainly, from their use by air-mail craft, or larger machines plying for hire, they should be of great value to the aerial tourist and private traveller; and there is no reason why they should not be made use of also by the pilots of Service craft.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS. What is required without delay is a complete understanding between Allied nations as to such vital points as these. If the French Government, for example, will provide a chain of alighting grounds from the French coast to Paris, the British authorities might undertake to do the same between London and our coast-line; and then the work of surveying and selecting these grounds might be proceeded with at once. Agreement is necessary, also, as to marking and illuminating an airway. If organized flying routes are only ready when peace comes, we shall have large bombing machines which, with very little adaptation, can be used at once for the transport of passengers; while it will be possible to use certain high-speed single-seated craft for the carriage of express air-mail. But unless the ground organization is ready there is bound to be delay to say nothing of the temptation, under such conditions, to start a service which is not fully equipped.

It is interesting to note that the Italians, who have the distinction of being the pioneers of a definite system of emergency alighting grounds, found that, even in the first year of these grounds more than paid for themselves in the saving of damage to machines. There is, in fact, everything in favour of the system; but, if we are to reap the full advantage of any such organization, it will be essential to have uniformity of action between the various Governments. We all over Europe, the same distances apart of alighting grounds, the same systems of marking and illumination, the same "rules of the road" in regard to the piloting of machines.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICAN LABOUR ON WAR AND PEACE.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

MR. GOMPERS' ENDORSEMENT.

At the Inter-Allied Labour Congress, Westminster, on September 18th.

Mr. Sam Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, presented a reasoned statement of the war aims of American Labour. They were as follow:—

"We recognise in this world-war the inevitable conflict between autocratic and democratic institutions; the contest between the principles of self-development through free institutions and that of arbitrary control of government by groups or individuals for selfish ends. It is therefore essential that the peoples and the Governments of all countries should have a full and definite knowledge of the spirit and determination of this Inter-Allied Conference, representative of the workers of our respective countries, with reference to the prosecution of the war. We declare it to be our unequalled power to assist our Allied countries in the marshalling of all their resources to the end that the armed forces of the Central Powers may be driven from the invaded and occupied lands; and furthermore, that those armed forces shall be opposed so long as they carry out the orders or respond to the control of the militaristic autocratic Governments of the Central Powers which now threaten the existence of all self-governing people. This conference endorses the fourteen points laid down by President Wilson as conditions upon which peace between the belligerent nations may be established and maintained."

"The world is requiring tremendous sacrifices of all the peoples. Because of their response in defence of the principles of freedom the peoples have earned the right to wipe out all vestiges of the old idea that the government belongs to or constitutes a 'governing class.' In determining issues that will vitally affect the lives and welfare of millions of wage-earners justice requires that they should have direct representation in the agencies authorised to make such decisions. We therefore declare that:—

In the official delegations from each of the belligerent countries which will formulate the Peace Treaty the workers should have an official representation."

We are in favour of a World Labour Congress, to be held at the same time and place as the Peace Conference that will formulate the Peace Treaty closing the war."

We declare that the following essentially fundamental principles must underlie the Peace Treaty:—

A league of the free peoples of the world in a common covenant for genuine and practical co-operation to secure justice and therefore peace in relations between nations."

No political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and to cripple or embarrass others. No indemnities or reprisals based upon vindictive purposes, or deliberate desire to injure, but to right manifest wrongs."

Recognition of the rights of small nations and of the principle "No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live."

No territorial changes or adjustment of power except in furtherance of the welfare of the peoples affected and in furtherance of world peace."

In addition to these basic principles there should be incorporated in the Treaty which shall constitute the guide of nations in the new period and conditions into which we enter at the close of the war the following considerations fundamental to the best interests of all nations and of vital importance to wage-earners:—

That in law and in practice the principle shall be recognised that the labour of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Involuntary servitude shall not exist except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

The right of free association, free assembly, free speech, and free Press shall not be abridged."

That the seamen of the merchant marine shall be guaranteed the right of leaving their vessels when the same are in sale harbour."

No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under the age of 16 years have been employed or permitted to work. It shall be declared that the basic workday in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours per day. Trial by jury should be established."

That this conference, recognising that the Kaiser and his advisers were initially responsible for the present world war, devastation, ruthless murders and infamous inhumanity practised by Germany, insists that there be no peace or talk of peace until the Kaiser and his associates and all who agree with him are hung from the lamp-post without judge or jury. (Laughter.)

In 1910, one may recollect—and with some such idea as this in mind—the nations met in Paris to frame an international convention. The draft of this still exists, but it is almost completely out of date, being intended more for the navigation of airships than of aeroplanes. Another international gathering, using some of the articles of the convention as a foundation, is now urgently necessary. The Allies must have their post-war aerial policy defined just as clearly as any other policy. The enemy, we know, has not been wasting time to organize and carry out a system of propaganda. Meetings are held and lectures given; and the whole aim of this campaign is to put into the minds of the German public the idea that there is a vast future in the air, and that Germany must play a leading part in this expansion."



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PRESIDENCY OF THE C.P.R. LORD SHAUGHNESSY'S YOUNG SUCCESSOR.

Lord Shaughnessy has resigned as President of the Canadian Pacific Railway and is succeeded in this office by E. W. Beatty, Vice-President. Lord Shaughnessy will retain the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors. Sir George Bury retires from his office of Vice-President on account of ill-health, and is succeeded by Grant Hall, who has been Vice-President in charge of western lines.

Lord Shaughnessy has been President of the Canadian Pacific Railway since June 18th, 1898, and is one of the best-known men in the British Empire. He joined the railroad in 1883 as General Purchasing Agent. He is one of the ablest transportation organizers in the world. He has sometimes been called "the king of railway Presidents," and as an operator of railways, with a thorough practical knowledge of every branch of the service, he is probably without a superior in the world.

Ever since the outbreak of the war he has rendered services of incalculable value to the Empire and to the Allies, for the whole vast organization of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with its world-wide ramifications, was at once placed at the disposal of the British War Office. This highly-important work was under the personal direction of Lord Shaughnessy.

An official statement says that the change is due to Lord Shaughnessy's conviction that in view of the extensive programme planned by the Canadian Pacific for the period of reconstruction after the war, the best interests of the company would be served if a younger man were to assume the active direction of so large and complex a system.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, the new President, has been Vice-President and General Counsel, and also a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for several years, although he is barely 41 years of age. He is described as a typical modern corporation lawyer. Though no orator, he can present a case well. He cannot be called a brilliant counsel, but he has sound judgment, and when he has prepared a case he knows all about it. He is really more a business man than a lawyer, and he has made a study of every department of the C.P.R. He can go into an engineering case and make it absolutely clear to engineers, lawyers or the Railway Commissioners. He is a tremendous worker. No point of a case ever misses him. His chief characteristic is a quiet assurance, which is very impressive.

He is not afraid to talk up the C.P.R. In fact, it is said he once told Mr. McNicoll the old story about the closest race, and applied it to that gentleman, because he objected to certain expenditures advocated by the young counsel.

"The story, you remember, is of the man who was talking about the close horse races he had seen. He told about several, then the man he was talking to said:

"Why, I've seen a closer race than any of these."

"Where?" asked his friend.

"Why, in Scotland!"

He is extremely good-hearted, and popular everywhere. Many a sad-hearted immigrant has carried away from Windsor Station, Montreal, the friendship of the C.P.R. counsel.

OUR NEGLECT OF SCIENCE.

Speaking at King's College in connection with the British Scientific Products Exhibition, Professor A. Keith said that modern methods of medical treatment were largely the result of experiments and observations in the theatre of a London military hospital he witnessed the use of the induction coil in cases of nerve surgery, of iodine as an antiseptic, of laughing gas as an anesthetic, and the X-rays for ascertaining the extent and locality of fractures and foreign bodies. It was not the medical men in hospitals who discovered the scientific principles upon which the instruments were based, but the physicians and other scientific students. Not only was science helping to save life in the war, said the lecturer, but it was devising the instruments of destruction that would win the war. It used to be said that wars were won on the playing fields of Eton, but in future they would be won in the laboratories of the country.

"I hope the war has taught us, continued, that the most valuable assets a country can have are strong laboratories and public men would have to realize that fact, and it was the duty of the enfranchised millions to see that they did. What provision was England making to-day for scientific training in the universities? When one saw how inadequate the means of scientific work was in a great centre like London, one felt ashamed. In Germany, thirty out of every thousand of the population went to universities for scientific training, and in England only five. England, the wealthiest country of the world, was the worst in her neglect of science. That fact required to be impressed on the politicians.

Sir John Young, who presided, said that unless we took the lead of the world in science, much of the blood and treasure spilt in the war would have been in vain.

GREEK MISSION TO GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. BALFOUR'S WELCOME.

Mr. Balfour presided recently at a dinner given at the Carlton Hotel to meet his Excellency M. Michalopoulos and the Greek delegates.

In proposing the toast of "Our Guests," Mr. Balfour said: "We welcome our guests for a great many reasons. We welcome them perhaps most of all because they are fighting side by side with us, fighting with their accustomed bravery and efficiency in what they and we believe to be—not the cause of peace mainly, or of Britain mainly, but the cause of freedom and civilization throughout the whole world. (Cheers.) Nothing brings, perhaps, different peoples together, nothing binds them more closely, than co-operation in a cause which appeals to all that is highest and all that is best—a cause which, when future generations look back upon this tremendous episode in the world's history, they will see is the most glorious cause in which mankind has ever been engaged. (Cheers.) Now this is one reason why we welcome our friends here to-night, but, of course, there is something other than, not antagonistic to but other than, the great, common, universal cause of which I have just spoken, which unites us."

Great Britain, I think I may say—it will be admitted by our friends from Greece—Great Britain from the very earliest days of Greek independence, has been one of the most ardent, one of the most faithful, and one of the most disinterested of Greece's friends. (Cheers.) We have seen and rejoiced in the liberation of Greece from her Turkish oppressors. We have watched with pride the way in which Greece has worked out, and is working out, her own destiny, and taking her fitting place among the free and civilized nations of the world. You, and civilized nations of the world, you gentlemen, have come from a country in which all are predisposed to look with sympathy and with appreciation upon your visit. We all feel a friendly feeling towards Greece at any time and every time. We feel a peculiar satisfaction at the moment when our soldiers are fighting shoulder to shoulder with your soldiers against a common foe. (Cheers.)

You have come here upon a special business. You have come here to draw closer the commercial relations between Greece and Great Britain. I hope and believe that what you see will give you some idea of the manufacturing energies of the country, even though the direction in which these energies are at this moment devoted is chiefly to the war, and no doubt ships of commerce, aeroplanes, destructive chemicals, guns, shells, and all the other paraphernalia of modern slaughter.

I believe that when the time comes you will leave this country feeling that you have left friends behind you, and not only left friends, sympathisers with Greece, lovers of your country, and admirers of her past, but that you have left behind you those with whom it will be useful and profitable to have business dealings in the future. After all, between nations like ourselves, the bonds of union are not to be merely the bonds of personal friendship, but the bonds of sympathy, but the day-to-day bonds of common work, common enterprise, and common energy. (Cheers.) I am convinced that this visit will produce admirable fruit in these directions. (Applause.)

Mr. Michalopoulos, in reply, said that the fundamental virtues of the British Empire—the virtues of freedom, progress, and civilization, that constituted the foundation of the great British Empire—had found always in Greece their most ardent and sincere admiration. The political connection between the two countries had always been one of genuine friendship, of continued protection on the part of Great Britain, and of gratitude on the part of Greece. (Cheers.) He expressed the admiration and the gratitude of the Hellenic nation towards its great Allies. German intrigue and despotism attempted, by all means possible, to prevent Greece from taking part in this war of liberation. The efforts of Greece had been successful because of the protection given her by Great Britain and France. Barbarism was already beaten, and would be beaten still more thoroughly. It would have to atone for the crimes committed against humanity, but the ravages of war would take a very long time to redress.

His Excellency M. Gennadius, the Greek Minister, also acknowledged the toast. He seriously believed that this was the most important mission that Greece had ever sent abroad. It realized the hopes and the dreams which some of them formed in times of stress. Its object was to draw closer the commercial relations between the sea-girt kingdom of Western Europe and the sea-girt little kingdom of the Eastern Mediterranean. There was no agency better suited to promote British trade in the Balkans and in Asia Minor than his own people, not only because they were good traders, but because they were wise traders, and they had never adopted the pernicious, insidious, and dishonest methods of the Germans.

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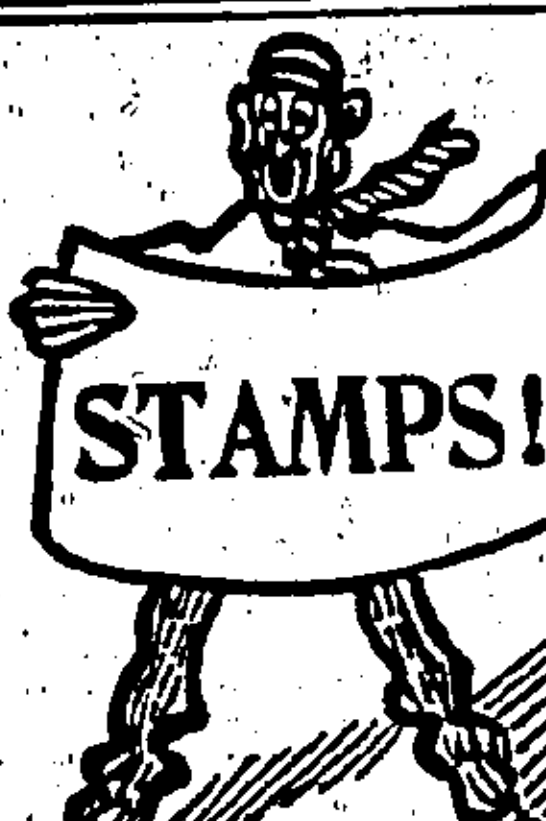
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OUR LONDON LETTER
THE CAUSE OF STRIKES IN WAR
TIME.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, September 23rd.
There is at present no sign that the "epidemic" of strikes, as it has been called, has run its course like a fever in the body politic. All over the country Labour unrest is rife. Fortunately, no connection exists between this regrettable condition of things and the prosecution of the war. The discussions and resolutions passed at the recent Trade Union Congress at Derby left no room for doubt on that point. Organised Labour is overwhelmingly in favour of a fight to a finish with Kaiserism. The strikes of bus girls, policemen, cotton operatives, railwaymen, and other classes of workers are due to the increased cost of living. From first to last that is the cause of the prevailing discontent.

The price of the necessities of life has gone up by leaps and bounds. Government control has materially assisted to prevent extortion and profiteering, but it has not been able to abolish them. Figures published in the current issue of the Board of Trade Labour Gazette tell us that retail prices of the principal articles of food are higher by 116 per cent. than they were in July, 1914. To many people talk about percentages is nonsense, but everyone can understand the plain fact that since last March (to go back no further) food costs 5s. a week more per head—and the cost is steadily mounting higher.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.
In face of these conditions it is, perhaps, natural that the working classes want more wages. And they have discovered that the simplest and easiest way is to strike. Every time since the outbreak of war that there has been a strike or threatened strike, Labour has won hands down. Yet, although the workers are drawing more wages they are no better off. High prices are due to scarcity of commodities. As soon as wages become insufficient for subsistence a demand is made for more pay. An advance is conceded; whereupon the workers with pockets replenished purchase freely again; once more the demand exceeds the supply and prices rise automatically as before. It is a vicious circle. Every time there is an advance in wages the working classes put up prices against themselves. The only people who gain are those with goods to sell; they are able and always willing to take advantage of their opportunities.

A NEW DEPARTURE.
Meanwhile, the Government, in order to avert the calamity of a national strike of railwaymen, have introduced a new principle in determining the value of wages. It is a principle which is open to criticism. The rate of increase fixed upon is that for every rise of 4 per cent. in food the wage will be increased by 1s. Thus, an increase of 100 per cent. in commodities is met by a wages advance of 25s.

The significance of this will not be lost on other wage-earners outside the ranks of the railwaymen. The recognition of the Government value of labour will, no doubt, be applied by practically every class to their own case. Nor will it be lost on the long-suffering middle-classes, the people with small fixed salaries, who are noting the new departure with peculiar interest.

MR. WELLS AND THE HUMAN ADVENTURE.
Mr. H. G. Wells' new book "Joan and Peter," published by Cassell, has fallen like an aerial torpedo in the literary world—not because it consists of 743 pages and is the first novel to be published in 9s., net, though that is something to talk about—but because it is such an arresting and suggestive story. One well-known reviewer says he sat up till half-past four in the morning over it; while another declares it reminds him of what Johnson said of Richardson's "Clarissa," that if you were to read it for the story your patience would be so much fretted that you would hang yourself.

The story is really an indictment of the defaulting trustees of the past, who let the younger generation loose in the world without having established a world order that made the world safe for them. "In August, 1914," says the author, "We were all brought into the common drama of the Great War," and in the guise of fiction he shows that the war was inevitable and even necessary in order to teach mankind "the duties of human brotherhood and respect for the human adventure."

FROM WAR TO PEACE.
Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, has been telling an *Evening News* interviewer something about the arrangements in process for the "switch over" from war work to peace work when peace is declared. The assistance of commercial and trade experts has been enlisted to help the Government. One of the chief problems is to secure a supply of raw materials. To ensure this the authorities are acting under the guidance of leading men in the business world.

Already certain ports have been marked out to be used for the reception of war stores only, while other ports will be cleared as rapidly as possible for the reception and accommodation of goods. A Priority Council is engaged on a scheme to enable essential industries in home and overseas trade to turn rapidly from the manufacture of war material to peaceful production. "As to orders," said Dr. Addison, "I am glad to say in connection with many of our great industries there appears to be no lack of demand for British goods in the future. No money trust."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PUNISHMENT OF GERMANS.
SIR F. E. SMITH'S VIEWS.

Replying to the toast of his health at a luncheon given in his honour at the Town Hall, Liverpool, by the Lord Mayor, Sir Frederick Smith, the Attorney-General, paid a high tribute to the work of the Premier in this war, remarking that he did not think a braver or more ingenious man had ever appeared at any great crisis in the history of the country. All his colleagues had seen him in moments that threatened the gravest disaster to the Empire—when if you had asked the highest military authorities whether the Germans would have been in Paris in a fortnight, opinion would have been divided and doubtful. He had, however, never seen the Prime Minister's courage falter. He had seen him face that prospect, and had heard him say, "What then? The war will be carried on further south." At the moment when the most instructed military opinion in this country would not have given an opinion as to whether the Germans would succeed in completely dividing the French and the British forces, the Prime Minister faltered as little as he faltered today. On great issues of the war perhaps his supreme personal contribution had been the decisions from which he never deviated. He fought for the strategic directions of the Western campaign being in one hand for months against every kind of opposition; though he was never confronted with the opposition of Sir Douglas Haig. (Cheers.) Sir Frederick also paid a high tribute to the ability with which Mr. Balfour Law had carried through the great duties of his office.

PROVED CRIMINALS.
"I have given close attention," proceeded Sir Frederick, "to the subject of international law, and I tell you plainly that there is in international law abundant warrant for the punishment both in their persons and in their purses of the proved and identified criminals. (Cheers.) It has not been becoming until the hope of victory was recently formed upon the events in the field to talk of what we should do when victory came. That those persons who can be identified with universally admitted acts of outrage are to escape with impunity is a view of the situation which I certainly should find it difficult to accept. (Cheers.) We are told it will not be possible for Germany to pay indemnities, although she herself is demanding £300,000,000 from the Bolsheviks. There are great assets in Germany, and it is a matter which is irrelevant from one point of view as to whether those assets are pledged by the German Government to the citizens of that country who have supplied the money for the war to be carried on. The relevant answer to the German Government is: 'You have pillaged and destroyed Belgium and ravaged France, and your first obligation is to compensate Belgium and then France, and then pay those who put up the money to enable you to commit those outrages.' (Cheers.)

The truth of the matter is that banks have to make profits in the same way as other business concerns, and they do it by lending from their deposits. The present situation in trade and commerce is that those who have supplied the money for the war to be carried on. The relevant answer to the German Government is: 'You have pillaged and destroyed Belgium and ravaged France, and your first obligation is to compensate Belgium and then France, and then pay those who put up the money to enable you to commit those outrages.' (Cheers.)

TRADE COMPETITION.
The whole subject has an especial interest for overseas traders and financial houses. After the war the manufacturers here who are in need of backing will have to rely upon the banks for advances in many cases in order to open up and develop trade abroad. To the extent to which the German banks have been amalgamating and strengthening their position by opening new branches with the object of financing German trade after the war both at home and abroad, it is in order to meet this challenge that so many of the great British Joint Stock banks have been led to adopt a policy of amalgamation.

The attitude of the British banks may best be summed up in the following passage from Sir Edward Holden's speech: "It has been alleged that we entered into this war without having made sufficient preparation, but the bankers have been determined, notwithstanding strenuous opposition, that it should not be alleged against them that they have not made full preparations for meeting the international trade competition which will arise after the war, and that they have not done everything in their power to retain London as the financial centre of the world."

FROM THE BANKING POINT OF VIEW, the interesting news comes from Manchester of the formation there of a British Manufacturers' Corporation. The decision was made at a meeting representative of manufacturing interests in all parts of the country. The avowed object of the Corporation is to secure a large extension and for this purpose arrangements will be made to "organise" well-equipped agencies in countries abroad. Three hundred firms have given their names already, and it is believed that upwards of 1,000 can be relied upon to join. The present suggestion is to make the annual subscription £200 for each firm, which would give an income of £200,000 per annum. Each agency will be under the control of technical advisers and a trained staff. The new organisation is not intended to be a "dividend-paying" concern. It will have no capital, and the benefits will go to members in the shape of increased trade.—H.B.

THE STRIKES AND THEIR
MEANING.
THE NEED OF JUSTICE AND
FIRMNESS.

The shower of strikes, actual and threatened, which began with the omnibus conductresses, seems to be increasing to a heavy down-pour, says the *Times* of September 11th. It must be very puzzling to our friends and equally agreeable to our enemies. Nor can one wonder if they draw wrong inferences. It looks like indifference about the war or a dangerous spirit of revolt pervading the country, but in reality it is neither, says the London paper. The true and universal feeling about the war found spontaneous expression at the Trades Union Congress in the cheers that greeted the announcement of the victorious advance of our Forces in France. Why, then, it may be asked, does one body after another insist on hampering the national effort, in so far as in them lies, by "downing tools" or refusing duty just at the moment of success? In part the military success itself is responsible. It revives the spirit of over-confidence which has lain at the back of all our domestic avoidable troubles and weaknesses. Last spring, when the enemy was advancing with a menacing rapidity, that spirit received its first serious shock since the autumn of 1914, and the whole atmosphere changed. The feeling prevailed that it was no time to push sectional interests to the point of weakening the common cause, and something like the spirit returned which led to the "industrial truce" in the early days of the war, when no one knew what might happen and the need of unity was deeply impressed on all. Since the military situation has been reversed, the chastening influence of those dark days has waned again and left free play to other motives which make for division and strife. But which does not account for them; it only permits them to come to the surface. Why should they be there at all? Grievances and differences must arise, no doubt; but why, in the name of common sense, cannot they be settled without coming to blows? The present procedure is so irrational that people feel constrained to look for some hidden explanation, and find it in underground agitations carried on for sinister purposes.

NO SACRIFICE.
These influences exist and are exceedingly active, but it is a very great mistake to attribute the actual industrial troubles to them. At most they help to turn the scale in doubtful cases, and they would be quite powerless if no lever were put into their hands. The great mass of our people will not listen to "pacifism" and have no revolutionary leanings, though the standing antagonism between employers and employed is pretty general, and exceedingly strong in some industries and districts. It has been exacerbated during the war by many circumstances, and is a great lever in the hands of theoretical and political agitators. Next to it in importance are the rise of prices and resentment at profiteering, whether practised by employers and capitalists or by tradesmen. These two motives work together and enhance each other like the flames of a duplex lamp. More money is taken out of the workman's pocket and more money is put into some one else's pocket. His standing distrust is at once aflame, and no one can wonder at it. But all this does not account for the strikes. Grievances might have been amicably adjusted—many have been—and demands met, as they have been too, without open strife.

TAUGHT TO STRIKE.
The truth is that men have been taught to strike, and women are learning the same lesson. Employers and the Government have simply asked for strikes ever since the victory of the Welsh miners more than three years ago. Demands are made and refused or lagged over until a strike occurs, when they are immediately conceded. The result of this policy is not merely a succession of strikes, but a rising scale of demands. The cost of living has long ceased to be a valid ground for higher wages in many cases, and is now frequently dropped. Demands are made without any relation to war conditions at all, and are directed to the future after the war. That is not to be wondered at, with some of the London firemen's demands. The demand for hours of work and holidays and scales of pay after the war. This is wholly inconsistent with the trade union demand that war conditions imposed on them should end with the war and should not be continued afterwards. The appetite grows with what it feeds on; but still the Government and employers, both public and private, continue the same course. They refuse and haggle until there is a strike, and then give way. In other words, they put up a sham fight. It is impossible to conceive a more foolish and fatal policy. The only policy for employers or the Government to adopt is to be just and fair not. We believe that British workmen are, on the whole and in the long run, amenable to firm justice, but to little else. The explanation of some of the strikes in which they are now indulging is that their employers and the Government have begun by not being just, and have ended by not being firm.

KING'S FUND FOR DISABLED.

An appeal is made by the Minister of Pensions, Mr. John Hodge, for £20,000 for the King's Fund for Disabled Officers and Men, and is meeting with a generous response. In making a gift of £20,000, Sir John Ellerman, Bt., wrote that the fund was one of the most beneficial of all those that had been started since the war began. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll telegraphed, "Very glad to have my name included as subscriber to the King's Fund for the Disabled." Lord Ashton sent £10,000. While large individual sums are welcomed, it is hoped that every member of the public will subscribe to this appeal for those who have given so much and suffered so greatly in our defence.

ACTION

HERE is a story of Action, none more noble, thrilling, daring, self-sacrificing in the history of the war. These men went out on the eve of St. George's Day, 1918, to do two things—to stop, in some measure, the German submarine menace and to prove yet once again to all the world that the British Navy is the same in spirit, the same in genius, the same in noble self-sacrifice as it was in the days of Nelson and far down the ages. And they did them both. They succeeded with the fullest measure of brilliant success. They went out to greet what they regarded as certain death, they stormed the breakwater of Zeebrugge, blocked the Bruges Canal and inscribed such a story of action on the annals of the Great War as will be told and retold long after the present generation has passed from the scene. They made history. Did they hesitate? No. Had they hesitated the great adventure would have failed.



Now, it is your turn to act. Thousands of young fellows have been maimed in this war. The heroic, noble and monumental work of restoring the wounded to their wonted activities typifies the great human and humane side of the struggle. We have won a great victory, but at a terrible price. The work of healing the human wreckage calls for all the help and support—all the action—that true allegiance can give to the cause of Civilization. Do not hesitate. There was no hesitation on the part of the boys. Signalise your appreciation of all they have done for you by a little self-sacrifice for them. They will appreciate it; and don't forget that you cannot give too much.

Heather Day, St. Andrew's Fair and the War Bond Drawing offer an unique opportunity for residents of Hongkong to send a Victory Offering to help the great work of the hospitals.

Make the 29th November
a day to remember.

HEATHER DAY
ST. ANDREW'S FAIR
BUY
ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.
On sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

DIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to NAIROBI, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to NAIROBI, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELIEMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to BURNS & CO., Cantors.
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 21st Nov. 9.30 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIPOH"	On 21st Nov. Noon.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHANGCHOW"	On 23rd Nov. 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HINGAN"	On 25th Nov. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 24
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND BITCHEN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 22nd Nov. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHAN" ... Capt. A. E. Rodgers ... TUESDAY, 25th Nov. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Despatch	Due
Colombo	Nov. 30	Str. from Colombo	MARSH	at London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave From	Due at	Due
The Intermediate	Service to	Temporarily	Suspended	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 19 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PAIR.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION:

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU 12,510 tons SAT 7th Dec. 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU 14,410 tons SUN 8th Dec. 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,820 tons SAT 14th Dec. 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA	RITANO MARU 15,980 tons SAT 15th Jan. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TAMA MARU 7,000 tons TUES 25th Nov.	
KOBE	BOMBAY MARU 9,900 tons SAT 30th Nov.	
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGKOK		

For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy

For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong:

† SUWA MARU ... MON. 25th Nov. at 11 A.M.
† FUSHIMI MARU ... FRI. 30th Dec. at 11 A.M.
§ Omitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager

Telephone 223 and 224

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	TUES. 26th Nov.
SHINYUMARU	23,000	WED. 18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan. 1919.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

Tickets are interchangeable with the JAPANESE PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, (LWS) and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONES 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM AUSTRALIA.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

Telephone 740.

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA	Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS	Monthly direct service via Singapore, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG	Monthly direct service.
"TAMON MARU" No. 12. SATURDAY, 23rd Nov. at Noon	"SHISEN MARU" ... FRIDAY, 29th Nov. at Noon.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 3 P.M.	

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOBU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 21st Nov. at 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 24th Nov. at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
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No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

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"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,300 tons, American Registry).

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919. "CHINA" November 21st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Prince's Buildings.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street.
Tel. 1943

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS	Changchow	20th Nov.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA	Paul Loat	20th Nov.
AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA	Changchow	21st Nov.
EUROPE VIA NEGAPATAN	Cyclops	21st Nov.
STRAITS	Nizam	25th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard	Kango	Wednesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Hainan	Wednesday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Hanoi	Wednesday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.
Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, India via Dhanuskodi, and Europe via Suez	Sochu Maru	Wednesday, 20th, 2.45 P.M. Wednesday, 20th, 3.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao	Chiai Yek	Wednesday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Chiai Yek	Wednesday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Luchie	Thursday, 21st, 3.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand via Thursday Island	Kilenc Maru	Thursday, 21st, 8.45 A.M. Thursday, 21st, 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kaijeng	Thursday, 21st, 9.30 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO	China	Thursday, 21st, 10.45 A.M. Thursday, 21st, 11.30 A.M.
Haiphong	Cornelia	Thursday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Friday, 22nd, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	Friday, 22nd, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via San Francisco	Rindjani	Friday, 22nd, 1.55 P.M. Friday, 22nd, 2.30 P.M.
Tientsin	Hueichow	Saturday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Changchow	Saturday, 23rd, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	Amakura Maru	Sunday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and North China	Singan	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via	Africa Maru	Tuesday, 26th, 11.45 A.M. Tuesday, 26th, 12.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.

* Subscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	Noon	11.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	10.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Aitau, Hing Shan and San Tin	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	1.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammei	Except Saturdays 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAY
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	8.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Shhek Ki	8.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kankong	8.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wuchow	Except Saturday 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED. Including the Movement of the Local Markets

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

COMMERCIAL OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 19th	
London	Telegraphic Transfer 3/3
Bank Bills, on demand	3/3-4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/3-4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/3-4
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/4
Documentary Bills, 3 months' sight	3/4

Paris	Bank Bills, on demand 444
Credits, at 4 months' sight	441
New York	Bank Bills, on demand 177
Credits, at 60 days' sight	177

Bombay	Telegraphic Transfer non
Bank Bills, on demand	non
Calcutta	Telegraphic Transfer non
Bank Bills, on demand	non

Shanghai	Bank Bills, at sight non
Private, 30 days' sight	non
Yokohama	On demand 141
Manila	On demand 156
Singapore	On demand 139
Batavia	On demand 180
Haiphong	On demand 147
Saigon	On demand 147
Bangkok	On demand 147

Sovereigns, Bank's buying rate	\$ 4.05
Gold, 100 fine, per ton	\$44.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS	
Hongkong	20 cents, places... 80.00 Premium
Hongkong	10 " " " 80.04
Canton	20 " " " \$1.70 Discount
Canton	10 " " " 80.00

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 25th Nov. —
3 p.m. — Auction of Crown Land at Public Works.
Wednesday, 27th Nov. —
9 p.m. — "The Stunts" at the Theatre Royal.
Thursday, 28th Nov. —
3 p.m. — Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Auction Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
Friday, 29th Nov. —
Weather day.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY. For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 35 years.

Price \$9 CASH.

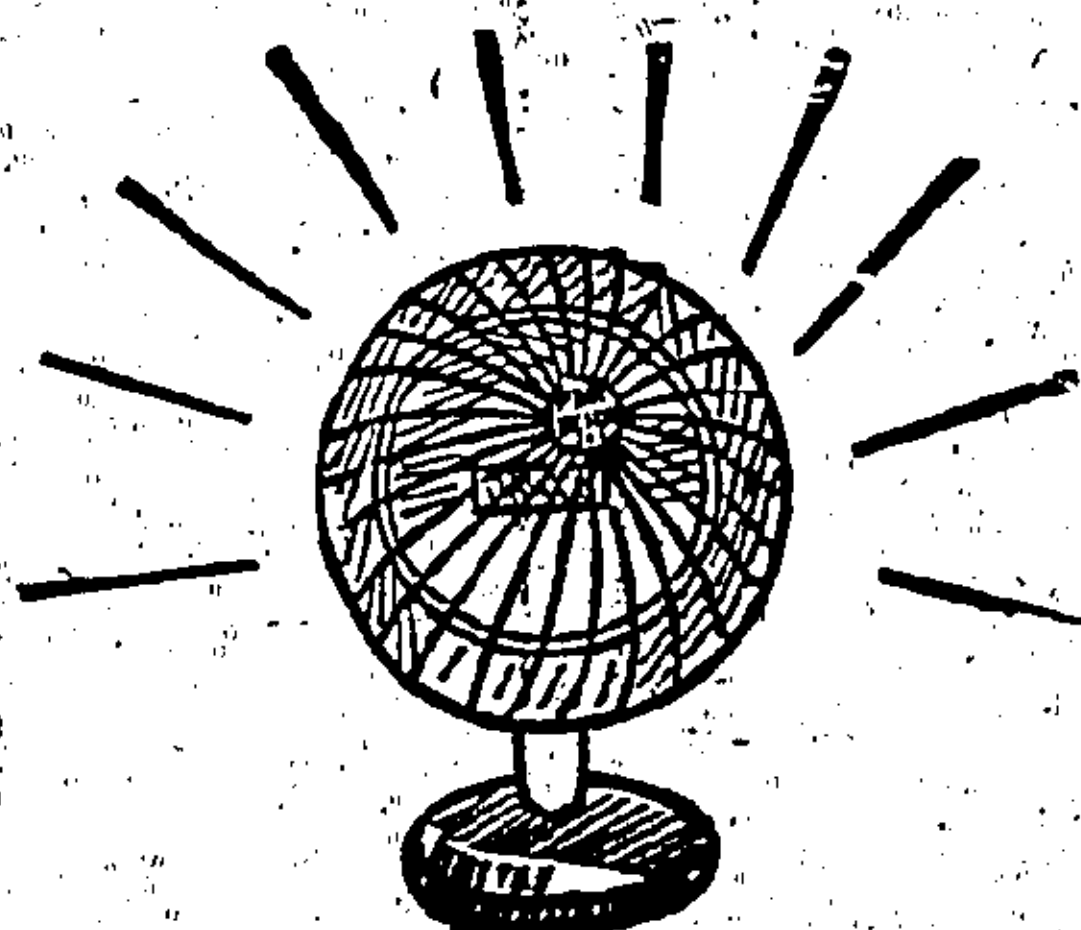
On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Bookellers.

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For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vaux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "Brascolite" Fitting.



The cool season will soon be on us, so book your order in time for an economical and cheerful "Majestic" Radiator.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK)

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 40,000,000

Reserves ... 40,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Nankai, Canton, Nanking, Hankow, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yunnan, etc.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918 2463

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Frs. 45,000,000

Paid Up ... 15,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital, Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Pernette

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, etc.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'Industrie et le Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Terms on application.

Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNET, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 6, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

Hongkong, September 26th, 1918, 1147

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (TAIWAN CHINESE)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... 1,500,000

Reserve Funds ... 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Ragl, Karento, Keelung, Pusan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, etc.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, etc.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent; Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YAMAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 2, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, August 30th 1918. (800)

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914. 10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 18th, 1917. 41

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling \$1,500,000, at 2/—\$15,000,000

Silver ... \$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAKE—Chairman.

G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. Landale

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODD, V. D. Parr, Esq.

C. S. GUBBY, Esq., W. L. FATTENDEN, Esq.

J. A. FLUMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " "

" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. 9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,125,000

Paid-up ... 662,500

Reserve Fund ... 662,500

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Koda Bharu, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, etc.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, May 26th, 1918. 187